

D. A. SULLIVAN,
BANK WRECKER,
GETS PAROLE

Model Prisoner. Board Finds, but He'll Be Held on New Charges.

FIVE WARRANTS LEFT
IN WARDEN'S HANDS

Depositors in Brooklyn Who Lost Are Indignant and Cry "Outrage!"

David A. Sullivan, Sing Sing's "joy rider" bank wrecker, is free. The State Board of Parole yesterday decided that he had been a model prisoner and released him on parole. Five warrants alleging grand larceny are lodged against him in Warden Osborne's office and he will be held for the Brooklyn authorities.

Three of the indictments on which warrants were issued charge Sullivan with setting the opportunity afforded him in the automobile trips, which the Tribune exposed, to appropriate money of the Union Bank depositors' money.

Sullivan's minimum term of imprisonment expired on February 6. Two years and three months more would have been his portion but for the action of the Parole Board.

John B. Riley, Superintendent of Prisons and chairman of the board, spoke yesterday for his companions, ex-Judge Henry J. McCann, of Albany, and William Townsend, former State Senator, of Utica.

Ex-Banker a Model Prisoner.

"We voted unanimously to parole him in the custody of Warden Osborne," said Superintendent Riley. "It is customary to let a man out when his time is up. As a matter of fact, his term expired on February 6. There was a delay in his case, you see, of more than ten days, entailed by the necessity of scanning a great volume of documentary evidence."

Sullivan was the last of more than forty cases considered by the Parole Board at Sing Sing yesterday.

Its members set to work at 10:30, and it was after a 9 o'clock when they adjourned with the announcement that Sullivan had been paroled. Sullivan himself was not called before the board, as it was the third time his case had been considered.

Sullivan's janitor last fall with Thomas J. McCormick, former warden of Sing Sing, in an automobile, since repudiated by every one concerned, were not regarded as infractions of prison discipline by the board, at least so far as Sullivan was concerned. Mr. Riley intimated that the fault lay with McCormick, the plumber warden, whom he was so loath to suspend when The Tribune told the story of the joy rides.

"You can't blame Mr. Sullivan for that," explained Superintendent Riley.

"Mr. Sullivan is no more to blame in those episodes than any man in prison today would be for an act committed in accordance with orders issued by Warden Osborne."

Held Blameless in Auto Trips.

Riley's recollection as to whether there had been any opposition to the release of Sullivan was somewhat vague, but he was absolutely sure that some depositors of the defunct Union Bank of Brooklyn had asked that he be paroled.

"Opposition," he mused; "yes, I believe there was. Some letters were received by the board, but I don't recall just whom they were from. District Attorney Crosey? No, he did not oppose it."

"Some depositors in the Union Bank asked that Mr. Sullivan be released, as they thought he would be of great assistance in straightening out the affairs of the bank."

From the statement made last night by Dr. J. Ellis Rohrer, chairman of the Union Bank Depositors' Association, it is evident that Dr. Rohrer was not one of those who advised the board to set Sullivan free.

"The action of the Board of Parole is outrageous for many reasons," said Dr. Rohrer. "In the first place, as The Tribune revealed, Sullivan was guilty of gross misconduct while doing time in Sing Sing.

"He enjoyed unprecedented privileges and comforts, and, as we believe it will be proved, committed additional crimes against the bank depositors not long before he was freed."

"He was that before he was released. We are powerless. All we can do is to let the law take its course. We say again that his parole is outrageous, and the general public, I believe, agrees with us."

Superintendent Riley, when The Tribune first disclosed the fact that Sullivan and Warden McCormick were touring the countryside together, declared that Sullivan was getting training as a chauffeur so that "he might not have to work with pick and shovel" when he was released.

Yesterday Superintendent Riley was asked what new violation had been acquired by Sullivan, who seemed to regret that the ex-banker's career as a "chauffeur" had been cut short.

Sullivan, the stenographer, did not attend the last two meetings of the

Inventor Crazy by War
Fires at 'Spy' in McAlpin

Report of Blank Cartridge in Lobby and Cry for Protection Against "German" For Starts Women and Men in Flight—Prisoner Held in \$1,500.

A flash of a revolver, a cry of "Get that man!" and then a shot created consternation in the lobby of the Hotel McAlpin yesterday afternoon, shortly after 2:30 o'clock. Women fled at the sound, and the men were stricken with momentary panic until the house officers, James Allen and John Bascome, seized the man and disarmed him. No one had noticed a short man of refined appearance, who entered the lobby with a package under his arm, until he shouted:

"Somebody get that man, he's a German spy!"

Samuel L. Haines, a mill agent of Philadelphia, was just entering an elevator when he heard the voice and saw a revolver pointed at him.

prompt action on the part of the house officers prevented a second shot, and the man was taken into a private room clamoring for protection from his imaginary enemy.

"He wants to steal my invention," the man kept repeating. "I have an invention that will win the war, and that German wants it. He's been following me all day long. I demand protection!"

At the Thirtieth Street police station, where he was taken by Patrolman Thomas F. Ryan, the man refused to disclose his identity or give any information concerning himself. At the second branch detective bureau his fingerprints were taken. Nothing in his clothing gave any clue, except that his hat had been purchased in Philadelphia.

The revolver was loaded only with blank cartridges, and the paper package contained some glass plates. The manila envelope, which the man asserted contained the invention, disclosed nothing to identify the man.

Haines made a complaint of attempted felonious assault against the man, and the prisoner repeatedly stated that Haines was not the man who was bounding him and was not the person he meant to hit.

Arraigned in the Yorkville police court at John Doe, the man repeated his story to Magistrate Charles L. Simms. Haines testified that he had never seen the man before he heard him cry and the prisoner interrupted the court by saying, "He's not the man! It was a German spy! All I want is protection!"

Dr. Manton M. Garrick, a specialist

CARUSO, IN TEARS,
SINGS FAREWELL

Tenor Recalled 23 Times by Audience After He Plays Canio.

Enrico Caruso had goodbye to New York last night, billy choosing his most popular part, Canio in "Pagliacci." To bid him goodnight an audience limited in size only by the fire laws alternately wept and applauded. The line of admiring buyers began to form at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and by 7 extended completely around the Metropolitan; half an hour after that each one of the four hundred standees had been admitted, and probably a thousand more had been turned away. Such was Caruso's farewell until next season, and the great tenor showed that he appreciated it by singing the music as he has rarely sung it. After the "Ridi Pagliaccio" he was called before the curtain ten times, until finally he left the stage with the tears streaming down his cheeks.

After the final curtain Caruso was called back twelve times by the audience. That wasn't enough. Wild with enthusiasm, the audience demanded a thirteenth appearance. When the asbestos curtain was finally lowered to signify that it was all over the hint was ignored.

Cheers, whistles and plaudits redoubled. Occupants of the gallery stampeded to the main floor. Instead of seeking the doors they edged their way toward the stage.

After several minutes the singer again appeared. He was without his make-up and had doffed his Pierrot costume. The tumult died slowly with cries of "Speech! Speech!"

"It is against the rules to make a speech," Caruso declared.

"There are no rules for you!" roared the audience.

"I am very much touched," said Caruso after some hesitation, "at this greeting and I shall always remember this evening. Goodbye till next November."

Reluctantly the house emptied.

There was another demonstration at the close of the opera, and when the tenor finally left the theatre there was a crowd of nearly a hundred persons sitting to catch a glimpse of him outside the stage door. Mr. Caruso said for Genoa on Saturday to fulfil a month's engagement at the opera in Monte Carlo.

GIRL IN FEDERAL TOILS
Charged with Impersonating a Government Employee.

Caroline Klink, seventeen years old, a stenographer, of 1483 Avenue A, was locked up in the Greenwich Street station last night as a federal prisoner.

The girl was arrested by Charles A. Gass, of the United States Secret Service, on a charge of impersonating a government employee.

"German Spy Shot at Bordeaux"

Paris, Feb. 17. A Havas dispatch from Bordeaux says that a German named Stauder-Willy was shot to death by order of the court martial, having been found guilty of espionage.

CROKER'S MANTLE
ON W. J. CONNERS

He Wears It After Dropping Into Lake Near Honeymoon Wigwam.

(By Telegram to The Tribune.)
Palm Beach, Fla., Feb. 17. William J. Connors, chairman of the New York State Democratic Committee, was going forty miles an hour in one of the three fast hydroplanes he has here to-day, when the craft struck something solid. The 240-horsepower engine, weighing nearly a ton, continued the journey, but the boat proper, only twice the size of an ordinary dory, did not. She sank in Lake Worth, a mile off shore from Richard Croker's Wigwam, where, with his Indian bride, he sat smoking the pipe of peace on a shaded veranda.

Croker says he did not see the accident, but he heard the explosions, most of which came from Connors. However, he could do nothing, his man having gone fishing. While his wife hastened for blankets he got a field glass. They waited results on the end of their pier, too far off to shout encouragement.

Meantime Connors was having a strenuous time. His two mechanics got on either side of the unstable politician and helped him swim in. Cork jackets saved them from any danger of drowning. They finally struck oozing, bottomless mud, in which they crawled among alligators. Then they reached the Croker pier and a flask of whiskey. The Croker gardeners scraped the mud from Connors with two hoes and a kitchen broom. He spent the rest of the day at the Wigwam, coming back at night in a suit of Croker's clothes. "I am not yet done for in New York State politics," was all he would say. "I now wear the mantle of the Big Chief."

JEWELS WORTH
\$30,000 STOLEN

Well Dressed Man Robs Philadelphia Residence After Tricking Butler.

(By Telegram to The Tribune.)
Philadelphia, Feb. 17. While members of the family of Mrs. Estelle G. Jost, well known in society, were in the house a thief who represented himself to her butler as a friend of the family gained admittance to the residence in Pine Street to-day and after ransacking the place from top to bottom disappeared with jewels worth \$30,000.

The thief, a well dressed man and fluent talker, informed the butler that he was a friend of the family and had come to pay his respects. The butler, who was not in the house, apparently returned too quickly. The stranger asked for a larger piece of paper to write a note for Mrs. Jost, who, the butler told him, was not in. The butler went for the paper, but apparently returned too quickly. When the butler, who had been gone some minutes, returned the stranger was gone. The butler was puzzled, but, believing that the man had become irked by the delay and departed, thought no more of the incident until Mrs. Jost returned home in the evening and discovered the robbery.

OPEN MARKET TO GO
One at Fort Lee Must Be Removed by March 1.

Continued legal opposition is about to cause the removal of the open market at the Fort Lee ferry. Justice Erlanger, of the Supreme Court, granted an injunction against the market's operation, and Borough President Marks announced yesterday that it would be removed by March 1.

"None of the open markets will be closed," President Marks said. "The market at Fort Lee will not be closed altogether. It will merely be removed to a nearby location which I am now working to make even better than the present one."

In agitation in the last few months, in connection with the growth of these markets will undoubtedly stimulate the development of a broad system of wholesale markets for the city. We have been in need of such a market system, and we're far behind almost every other city in the world in this respect."

Jag List to Foil Poverty.

Red Bank, N. J., Feb. 17.—This town is going to have a "jag list." Frank Manson, overseer of the poor, found his job a hard one this winter, and he believes that the publication of the names of the town drunkards will be an aid to temperance, and has recommended such a move to the borough officials, who are said to be heartily in favor of it.

WARD BREAD CO.
FACES CHARGE
OF CONSPIRACY

Mr. Becker to Act on Evidence 6-Cent Price Was Forced on Dealers.

BOYCOTT ALLEGED
IF ANY REFUSED

Grain Expert Says Europe Made Wheat Price Soar—President Reassures Mayor.

The first sensation in the Attorney General's investigation into the advance in the price of wheat, flour and bread developed yesterday. Evidence sufficient to warrant criminal action against at least one of the large baking firms in this city in this instance the Ward Baking Company—was brought out, according to Alfred L. Becker, the Deputy Attorney General in charge of the inquiry. The evidence will be presented to District Attorney Perkins to-day.

The sensational turn in the proceedings was the development of information received by Mr. Becker Tuesday night that some of the large bakers who had advanced the price of bread had attempted to coerce small retail customers and compel them to sell bread at six cents.

Jefferson Lasher, a driver for the Ward company, admitted that he had been ordered to tell customers that they would have to sell bread at six cents following the advance in the wholesale price to five cents by the company, on February 10. He testified that he obtained oral agreements from fifty-two bakers on his route to that effect. Two grocers testified yesterday that when they declined to raise the price they were boycotted by the Ward drivers.

Referring to the matter at the close of the hearing, Mr. Becker said:

"Plain Case of Conspiracy."

"The testimony of the driver Lasher on the question of conspiracy is as plain as it could be. It is a plain case of conspiracy to restrain trade. It is my duty to turn over the evidence to the District Attorney, which I shall do immediately. It may be my special function as Deputy Attorney General to bring an action against the Ward Baking Company to obtain an injunction restraining the company from similar acts. This is only one of several important developments we expect soon in the course of the hearings."

Mr. Becker cited the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the case of the Miles Medical Company against John D. Park & Sons Company, that it was an illegal restraint of trade for a manufacturer to attempt to control the price at which the retailer sold the article. It is understood that information is in the hands of the Attorney General which may warrant similar action against other large baking concerns.

Lasher was told by the Deputy Attorney General, before testifying, of his right to immunity from criminal prosecution if he testified, and asked if he would waive such immunity. The fact that he had been subpoenaed was evidently a surprise to the officials of the Ward company. Another driver, who was wanted yesterday by the Attorney General, could not be found.

James B. Arthur, secretary of the Ward company, when he heard of the driver's testimony, declared that it was "a pretty small piece of business" to subpoena a driver or the street without letting the company know. Mr. Arthur denied that any of the drivers had been instructed to tell customers to sell bread at six cents.

"If any of our drivers have been

WOMAN'S CRY FOILS
JEWEL ROBBERS

Bandits Blackjacked Victim in Shop Near Police Station—Flee in Taxi.

Taxicab jewel robbers blackjacked Mrs. Solomon Berglass last night in her husband's jewelry shop, at 235 Stanton Street. The shop is in sight of the Union Market police station. Mrs. Berglass's shriek as she saw the blow falling frightened the bandits, and they fled without booty.

Mr. Berglass and his son were at supper upstairs. Mrs. Berglass had locked the shop door, preparatory to following them. A young man rapped, saying that he wanted to buy a bracelet. She admitted him. As Mrs. Berglass turned to get a tray that was beneath the counter a second man struck her. An ambulance surgeon declared that only a thick coil of hair saved her from a fractured skull.

"Merrie" or the chief of the men abandoned jewelry which they had hastily scraped in a pile on the counter and fled. They drove off in a taxicab and Mrs. Berglass and his son entered the shop. A few minutes later a black taxicab without lights dashed at reckless speed down Centre Street past Police Headquarters.

Falkenhayn Gets Decoration.

Amsterdam, Feb. 17.—A dispatch from Berlin says that the Emperor has conferred the order of "Pour le Merite" on the chief of the general staff, General von Falkenhayn, "in recognition of his services in connection with the victory of the Masurian Lakes."

DID P. S. C. HIDE
FACTS IN FATAL
SUBWAY FIRE?

Col. Hayward Hints That Short Circuit Was Due to Workman's Drill.

CHARGES INTERBORO
"PASSED THE BUCK"

Williams Denies Stories Told by Employer Putting Blame on Constructor.

Was the burning out of the cables at the Fifty-third Street splicing chamber in the subway, which resulted in the death of a woman and the partial suffocation of several hundred persons on January 6, indirectly due to the piercing of a cable by workmen on the Times Square connection between the old and the new subways?

If such were the case, did the engineers of the Public Service Commission know anything about it, and had any attempts been made on the part of anybody to conceal it?

These were questions brought up by William Hayward, counsel for the legislative Public Service committee, when Commissioner G. V. S. Williams was on the stand at the public hearing in the City Hall yesterday.

Mr. Hayward did not attempt an answer. Commissioner Williams, after consulting with the engineers and other members of the commission, expressed the belief that no cables had been injured by the workmen at that point.

Stories of Tube Break.

It seems that Commissioner Williams never had heard of the stories of two former employees of the Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins Corporation told to Deputy Assistant District Attorney Breckinridge in his investigation of the subway fire. The concern has the contract for the work which runs from midway between Forty-second and Forty-third Streets to Forty-fifth Street. The stories were those of former employees of the company, who told of a drill suddenly going through soft material, becoming heated and then surrounded by a small blue flame. They were not told at the time to the superintendent on the job, it seems, nor to the engineers of the Public Service Commission.

Aside from the purposes of the legislative investigation there is tremendous importance for the Holbrook corporation and the Interborough Rapid Transit Company in the problem if the latter should be able to show that the contractors were indirectly responsible for the Fifty-third Street fire. The contractors have given to the Interborough a bond of \$500,000 to protect the operating company from any loss incurred in their train operation through any fault of the workers. If the transit company could prove the contractors responsible for the fire they might hold them for whatever damages might be assessed in suits.

The Interborough officials were anxious to build this connection themselves through the Rapid Transit Construction Company, the bid of which was considerably above the lowest. They laid much stress on the great danger of operating trains at this point while work was going on, and insisted that they should have control of the construction. Then the Public Service Commission let the contract to the lowest bidder, and the courts upheld them as against the Interborough in that action.

Time Figures in Accident.

The incident related by the employees of the contracting company occurred between 7 and 8 o'clock, they say, on the morning of January 6. The big taxicab and fire occurred just about 8 o'clock, as registered by the log of the

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War Zone Proclamation
in Effect; Grey Asserts
Right to Starve Germany

SINK ALL SHIPS, ORDER
TO GERMAN SUBMARINES

Undersea Craft Told to Torpedo Merchantmen Without Ascertaining Nationality—Kaiser to Direct War from Heligoland.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)
Copenhagen, Feb. 17. Word comes from Hamburg that the German submarines now engaged in blockading the British coast have received detailed instructions as to how they are to act.

The instructions state that the blockade gives the submarines a right to regard and treat all merchantmen which are found within the blockaded area for the purpose of conveying anything to England as enemy ships engaged in illegal operations. Submarines are to approach merchantmen, if possible, without being seen, and are to torpedo them immediately without the slightest examination to ascertain their nationality and without concerning themselves in any way with the fate of the crews.

The instructions add that neutral vessels which break the blockade have no rights at all, according to international law. It is not directly stated in the instructions, but it is understood that the decree is that the crews of torpedoed ships shall perish, so there may be left no evidence regarding the fate of the ships. The German authorities believe that the disappearance of many merchantmen with all hands will produce a most terrifying effect.

It is reported that the Kaiser will arrive at Wilhelmshaven to-morrow, and the general belief is that he is going to Heligoland to direct the blockade personally for a few weeks.

Trusted and well informed neutral travelers who arrived last night from Hamburg all agree in the view that the blockade must be regarded as an act of despair caused by lack of grain in Germany.

The shortage is much greater than has hitherto been believed. The German government has concealed the true situation until the last moment to avoid discouraging the people, and hoping that something might happen to help Germany, but the situation was such that if the husbanding of the grain resources had not been at once resorted to before the next harvest Germany would have been starved into making peace.

Even as matters now stand, the truth is that Germany will only escape famine before next harvest by a very narrow margin. It is obvious that the coming harvest can last only until February or March, 1918.

International law will, therefore, be thrown to the winds. If Germany does not succeed in her blockade of England, she will try to obtain the peace she desires by starving in earnest the prisoners of war and some million of Belgians and French citizens whose country she occupies.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)
Amsterdam, Feb. 17.—Prince Henry of Prussia and Prince Adalbert have asked the Kaiser's permission to take part in the submarine blockade.

BRITISH INSIST ON RIGHT
TO STARVE CIVILIAN FOE

In Second Reply to Protest Against Seizures at Sea They Deny That Fleet's Activity Causes Depression of American Industry.

Washington, Feb. 17.—Great Britain's second and complete reply to the American note of protest, addressed to Ambassador Page by Sir Edward Grey under date of February 10, denies that the depression in American industries is due to the activity of the British fleet, and suggests, among other causes, the shortage of shipping facilities, the consequent diminution of cotton trade, and the destruction by submarine mines of many neutral vessels.

The most salient point in Sir Edward's reply is the assertion of Great Britain's right to starve out Germany as a whole, including women and children, owing to the impossibility of preventing neutral cargoes, ostensibly for the use of non-combatants, from being turned over ultimately to the military authorities for the feeding of the Kaiser's troops.

After giving a long and detailed answer to the charge that American ships and cargoes were being unduly detained, the communication contains in its concluding paragraph the announcement that Great Britain intends to take retaliatory measures against the German submarine campaign against enemy ships, but does not reveal their nature.

Conceding that food-stuffs intended for the contraband, the British government points out that "in any country in which there exists such tremendous organization for war as now obtains in Germany there is no clear division between those whom the government is responsible for feeding and those whom it is not."

"It will still be our endeavor," says the final paragraph, "to avoid injury and loss to neutrals, but the announcement by the German government of their intention to sink merchant vessels and their cargoes without verification of their nationality or character, and without making any provision for the safety of non-combatant crews or lives, has made it necessary for his majesty's government to consider what measures they should adopt to protect their interests. It is impossible for one belligerent to depart from rules and precedents and for the other to remain bound by them."

Not Responsible for Depression.

Supplementing the preliminary reply of several weeks ago, the new note is about ten thousand words long and includes not only a statement of argument but a further discussion of the legal principles involved. Foremost, however, is the denial of the British government that the depression in American industries referred to in the American note was due to the alleged interference of the British fleet with American commerce, or "the result of any exercise of belligerent rights."

Since the presentation of the preliminary note, Sir Edward states, he has had "further opportunity of examining into the trade statistics of the United States as embodied in the customs returns, in order to see whether the belligerent action of Great Britain has been in any way the cause of the trade depression which your excellency (Ambassador Page) describes as existing in the United States, and also whether the seizures of vessels or cargoes which have been made by the British navy have inflicted any loss on American owners for which our existing machinery provides no means of redress."

"In setting out the results of my investigation," writes the British Secretary, "I think it well to take the opportunity of giving a general review of the methods employed by his majesty's government."

(By Cable to The Tribune.)
London, Feb. 17.—In anticipation of Germany's threatened blockade, British shipping men have assumed a watchful waiting policy, though waiting in this instance means not the cancellation of any sailings, but waiting to see if the Germans make good on their well advertised promises.

Some continental ferry services have been temporarily suspended, including the Dutch mail boat between Flushing

TWO STEAMERS SUNK
BY GERMAN SUBMARINES

Paris, Feb. 17.—An official communication issued by the Ministry of Marine tells of the sinking of the French steamer Ville de Lille by a German submarine off the Barfleur Lighthouse, a short distance east of Cherbourg, yesterday, after the crew had been ordered to leave the vessel. The statement follows:

"The French steamer Ville de Lille, belonging to the Compagnie Navigation des Bateaux a Vapeur du Nord, sailing from Cherbourg to Dunkirk, sighted the German submarine U-16 near the lighthouse at Barfleur at 1:30 o'clock yesterday."

"The Ville de Lille endeavored to escape, but was outspied by the submarine, men from which boarded her and gave the crew ten minutes to leave in the ship's boats. They then sank the Ville de Lille by bombs placed in her interior."

"The U-16 headed for a Norwegian steamer, but sank out of sight when a division of French torpedo boats from Cherbourg appeared on the horizon."

The Ville de Lille was a small steamer of 900 tons.

ADRIATIC CAPTURED
SAYS N. Y. REPORT

White Star Line officials were puzzled yesterday over reports current here that the steamship Adriatic had been captured by a German warship off the Irish coast.

The Adriatic is due in Liverpool about noon to-morrow and was about 700 miles west of Queenstown yesterday.

"There is not the slightest doubt," said one of the officials, "but that the Adriatic has been in touch with the British Admiralty throughout the passage and is perhaps now being convoyed by one or more warships."

British Face "Fatal" Day Without Perturbation.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)
London, Feb. 18.—"To-day is 'Der Tag Fatal,' the February 18 upon which the German blockade of British ports is supposed to begin. This 'dies irae' finds not merely British opinion but that of most neutral countries trading with Britain cool and unmoved. How little perturbed are British shipping circles is shown by the fact that war insurance rates have not been increased either by the government or by any private association. The threat is taken, first, as merely an expression of German exasperation; second, as an excuse for deliberate atrocities at sea, and, third, and perhaps, mainly, as an attempt to use the United States as a lever to release the grip of British sea supremacy."

"The Daily Chronicle" from which the foregoing is quoted, after making inquiries at the principal British ports, found everywhere an intention to carry on business as usual, despite German threats, and no alteration in shipping arrangements. Shippers are confident that the German blockade will be almost ineffective.

A message from Fleetwood says that a steam trawler arrived there, preparing to sail again, and so far from fearing German submarines, they are anxious to meet one.

"The Times" Defends Grey.

"The Times," in an editorial on Sir Edward Grey's reply to the American note, picks out the concluding sentence: "It is impossible for one belligerent to depart from rules and precedents and for the other to remain bound by them," for special comment.

"We shall do our best in this new phase of the war," says "The Times," "to avoid all unnecessary loss and inconvenience to neutrals, as we have done all along, but Germany's announcement that she will henceforth sink merchant ships at sight has forced us to consider how we shall protect our vital interests. The government, as Sir Edward Grey has intimated at least twice before, as he reiterates in his present dispatch, and as the Prime Minister stated the other day in the House of Commons, has had measures with this object under discussion. The Germans may be unpleasantly surprised when these are put into effect. There are passages in the note which suggest that a more stringent restriction upon the transport of food supplies for Germany may be among them. That would seem to be a somewhat formidable prospect for her."

"The Times" regards Sir Edward Grey's reply as excellent in matter and in manner. "We cannot but think," it says, "that it will go far to remove the doubts which exist as to our conduct during the Atlantic. The note is a powerful defence of the British position, founded upon those arguments of law and fact which appeal with peculiar force to American minds as to our own. It comes appositely on the day when Germany boasts that she will trample all the law and all the custom of the seas under her feet."

Faces Loss of Life.

Commenting in the same editorial on the German blockade "The Times" says:

"We shall wait and see before we believe that Germany dare persevere in her project for the blowing up of American ships after the warning which Washington has administered to her. It is, on the other hand, certain that we shall lose a certain number of innocent lives and a certain number of ships by the murderous methods which Germany has deliberately adopted. Neither the general population nor our shippers nor sailors are at all alarmed at the prospects. They do not make light of the risk, but neither do they over-estimate it or suffer it to interfere with the regular prosecution of their business."